

SHE FINALLY WON.

The Vigilant Takes the Eighth Race.

The Britannia Drops Her Stays and Pulls Out.

America's Representative Gives Due Credit Nevertheless.

Candelabra and Don Alonso Run a Dead Heat for the Handicap.

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One mile: His Grace won, Half Mile second, Jersey Belle third; time 1:44. Six furlongs: Tinge won, South Side second, Tanager third; time 1:31. One mile and a sixteenth: Candelabra and Don Alonso ran a dead heat, Comanches third; time 1:48.

Five furlongs: Hugh Penny won, Walcott second, Mick third; time 1:06. Seven furlongs: Jack of Spades won, Darrigalla second, Sam Malheur third; time 1:39.

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Five furlongs: Katherine won, Nina second, Lancelotti third; time 1:04. One and one-eighths miles: Hasty won, Brahma second, Macey third; time 1:54. One and one-eighths miles: Volt won, Alcor second, Royal Breeze third; time 1:54. One mile and one-sixteenth: Gloaming won, Oakwood second, Egbert third; time 1:44.

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Alitto, Bernadotte, Unkamel, Wistful, Lee and Co. also started.

The 2:15 class, pacing, purse \$2000; Joe Patchen won the first, third and fourth heats and the race; T.N.B. won the second heat; time 2:14, 2:15, 2:15, 2:14.

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AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

The United States Interferes Between Japan and Korea.

Associated Press Lead-Word Service.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A Washington dispatch to a morning paper of pronounced anti-administration proclivities says: "The fact has just come to light that the administration, through Secretary Graham, has committed another diplomatic blunder which is considered even more serious than the attempt to restore Queen Liliuokalani and which may have more important results. Members of the diplomatic corps, among whom the facts have created something of a sensation, tell another story of it. The Chinese Minister, who has been in frequent consultation of late with the Secretary of State regarding the strained relations existing between Japan and Korea, has finally induced the Secretary to send an official cable dispatch to the Japanese government expressing the dissatisfaction of the United States with the policy which the latter has been following toward Korea and closing with these important words: 'The United States views with regret the levying of an unjust war by Japan upon a weak and defenseless ally like Korea.'"

"This is considered a greater diplomatic blunder than the Secretary's action in the Hawaiian controversy, but there has not been time to realize the full extent of the message. The Japanese government has made no reply, and has probably not yet recovered from its astonishment. At the Japanese legation here the officials profess to know nothing whatever about the belittling message, and express a grave doubt as to the accuracy of the story. There is no doubt, however, that the dispatch, Secretary Graham has shown a copy of it to Sir Julian Pauncefote. The Chinese and Korean legations have copies of it, and the fact of its existence is known to several members of the House and Senate committees on Foreign Relations."

SEATTLE, July 7.—Nine Chinese merchant steamers have left Corea, it is stated, to withdraw Chinese troops. On the other hand, it is asserted that Chinese have strengthened their position. Japanese officials insist that they have accepted mediation.

The Japanese government has issued an official denial that Japan has accepted mediation.

CALIFORNIA TITLES.

Representative Bowers Fails to Secure the Attorney-General's Assistance.

Associated Press Lead-Word Service.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Representative Bowers acknowledged that it is practically impossible for him to have his resolution reported to the House. Attorney-General Olney to appear for settlers in Tulare, Lassen and Kern counties, in California. It will be recalled that Bowers has been making a most energetic fight to have the Attorney-General direct the United States District Attorney in California or his assistants to appear for settlers in certain cases. According to Bowers the titles of the property of at least 1500 settlers in these counties are involved in litigation, and as the settlers have no money to secure counsel the necessity is shown for the government to appear for them against the railroads.

Bowers has labored with the members of the Judiciary committee in the House to secure to report his resolution, but the committee has declined to do so. Earlier in the session Bowers had an idea that he might be able to force action on the House on this question, but he has given up at the conclusion that as long as the committee will not report his resolution either favorably or unfavorably, it will be impossible for him to secure action.

AN INDIAN WAR.

Settlers in the Neighborhood of Red Moon, Okla., are Arming.

Associated Press Lead-Word Service.

OKLAHOMA CITY (Okla.), July 7.—Jasper Jennings, a scout and cowboy, just in from the Cheyenne and Arapaho country, reports serious trouble between the Indians and the settlers. The ranchmen are preparing to take action. The trouble has been brewing largely since April when two Indians and a white man were killed in a difficulty. The seat of the present trouble is Red Moon, a hamlet in Mills county, and the dissatisfaction extends to all the Indians in G and Washita counties. It is a sparsely settled region in the northern part of Oklahoma, and is the wildest in the country. The Indians claim sovereignty over the land, and the settlers claim it. The Indians claim sovereignty over the land, and the settlers claim it. The Indians claim sovereignty over the land, and the settlers claim it.

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STRIKERS ON TRIAL.

Howarth and Kelly Before Judge Ross.

Contempt Proceedings Consume the Entire Day.

A Strong Case Made Out by the Prosecution.

How the Men Interfered With the Running of Trains at The Needles—Insulted the Engineer and Other Employees.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the contempt proceedings against James Howarth and Martin Kelly came up for hearing before Judge Ross, and occupied the entire day.

The matter was called at 10:40 o'clock, but as the defendant Howarth had not been brought over from the County Jail with the other prisoners, it was 11:10 o'clock before he arrived, and the case could be proceeded with.

After the first witness for the government had been called to the stand, C. C. Stephens, Esq., counsel for the respondents, objected to the introduction of any testimony upon the technical ground that the affidavit upon which the proceedings were based was insufficient in that it did not specify the acts complained of, or set forth any facts which could possibly be construed as constituting a contempt or public offense. The affidavit was taken up by the government, and proceeded to pick it up in the most approved legal fashion.

The court, however, after listening patiently to all the arguments of the defendant's counsel, promptly overruled the objection and declared the affidavit sufficient.

After the orders of injunction and appointment of the receivers of the Atlantic and Pacific road, and other necessary documentary evidence had been introduced in evidence over the objections of the defense, the taking of testimony was commenced with the examination of John Denair, superintendent of transportation of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

He testified to the effect that he knew both respondents, Howarth, who was known as "Spring Jim," having been employed as a skilled laborer at The Needles roundhouse for five or six years; while Kelly had been in the company's employ as a fireman for the past year longer.

On July 1 last a regular mail train was made up, and an effort made to take it out to Barstow. The first crew called upon refused to go out, but the engineer, Jesse Thompson, reported for duty, and the engine was prepared for the trip at the roundhouse.

As Kelly and a number of other strikers were standing round, witness called upon Deputy Marshal Johnson to send a couple of men over to see that the engine was not "killed," and no attempt was made to interfere with the men at work. When the engine was brought out and backed up to the train, however, Howarth, Kelly and a crowd of one hundred and fifty to two hundred strikers gathered around the depot up to his engine, Howarth and Kelly both spoke to him. The former, asked Thompson whether he was going to take the train, and his fellow-men, and after denouncing him as a disgrace to his mother, said something about Kelly. Witness followed Thompson out of the engine, and as he went down the gangway, while the engine was in the cab. As the train pulled out of the depot, the crowd in the front rank of which stood Howarth, yelled and jeered at the men.

This sort of thing had frequently occurred since witness arrived at The Needles, on July 1 last, the name crowd standing in front of the engine when an attempt was made to move a train, and calling the men "scabs" and other names. On one occasion a train died up over twenty-four hours when witness had been obtained to run it out, this same crowd yelled at him until he stopped down and off of his engine. The result was that the witness was nearly killed, and so, when an engineer, who was hidden on the train, took charge. Another time this crowd scared a fireman so badly that he refused to go out, and the engine was to be seen in the front ranks every time, on these occasions, threatening and calling the men names.

On July 7 another Smith came down from Albuquerque, and witness told him some of the men he would be expected to look out for. That day Howarth was ordered off the company's premises by Smith, but swung his arm contemptuously, and said: "F— you and the court, too," whereupon he was arrested and placed under guard in the waiting-room.

Upon cross-examination Mr. Denair admitted that it was customary for some of the railroad men to eat at the restaurant in the depot and that Howarth had just left there and was walking quietly along the platform toward his home when Smith spoke to him, and that there was no train being made up and, in fact, that no business was being transacted there at that time. Kelly was also expected to but immediately left the premises.

Smith, the special officer referred to, was the next witness. He corroborated Mr. Denair's testimony with reference to Howarth's arrest except as to the language used by the latter, which he stated was "Go away from me, or I'll— you and the court, too."

Upon cross-examination counsel for the defense laid considerable stress upon the official position of the witness, but the court remarked that this was immaterial. At the conclusion of Smith's examination a recess was declared until 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Upon resuming at 2 o'clock the United States Attorney offered in evidence his telegram appointing Smith a deputy marshal, and a letter addressed to Judge Ross by the notary public who administered the oath to him. Frank P. Flint, Esq., was also called to prove the issuance of the appointment, but this evidence was subsequently withdrawn, as the court announced that it attached no importance to this matter, it being necessary only to show that Smith was authorized by the receiver to act.

Smith was thereupon recalled for the purpose of proving that he had been in the employ of the company in his present capacity for four years, more or less, and received a regular salary.

A tall Indian named Merriman was then called, but C. C. Stephens, Esq., raised the point that under the State laws an Indian was prohibited from testifying against a white man.

The court remarked that it did not so understand the law, and Indians had frequently testified in the United States Courts.

The statutes were, however, inspected, and it appearing that there had been such law, but that it had been repealed in 1871, the objection was overruled.

Merriman testified in excellent English to the effect that he was a Mojave Indian, and post interpreter for the United States army; that he knew "Spring Jim" and Kelly, and saw them both at The Needles ten days ago; that he and Chief Asqui were sitting under a tree, talking about the strike, when Howarth called him aside and said: "Look here, you Indians must quit work like white people. If you don't the white men will be down on you, and you'll get killed or sent back to the reservation where you belong."

Upon cross-examination Merriman admitted that when testifying before Commissioner Van Dyke a few days ago, he had said that Howarth told him the Indians would get hurt, and said nothing about killing.

William B. Hancock, master mechanic of the California division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, was the last witness for the government. He testified to the effect that both Howarth and Kelly were in his employ, and that he was satisfied that both knew that the road was in the hands of receivers, because their pay-checks were stamped with the names of all three. The Indians, who he knew were in all, were employed at the roundhouse as wipers, asphalt men, woodchoppers, etc.

Upon cross-examination he stated that Howarth failed to report for work on June 28 and Kelly refused a call on June 29, and that both, therefore, were no longer in the company's employ.

This closed the case for the government, and the respondent, Kelly, then took the stand in his own behalf. He denied specifically that on the morning of July 5 he indulged in any outburst or abuse of language toward the engineer, or that he ever threatened any one. He cheered with the crowd, though, when the train pulled out.

The court, Do you mean to say that you did not interfere with the operation of the road by the receivers in any way; but, on the contrary, assisted it by cheering the men who took it out?

Kelly: I did not interfere with, or try to stop any train.

The court: What were you doing there?

Kelly: Well, I was there more for curiosity than anything else.

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NEWSBOYS' HOME.

The Herald's Libelous Mis-statements Refuted.

The Managers of the Institution Furnish for Publication an Authorized Statement of the Facts in the Case.

On behalf of the managers of the Newsboys' Home, Mrs. M. H. Finney, president, Mrs. E. C. Boudry, financial secretary, and Mrs. Mary C. Howell, matron, have published a statement, correcting the gross libel upon the Home, The Times and its people, contained in an article in the Los Angeles Herald of Sunday last. Prior to the publication yesterday, The Times had been furnished with an article from the same source in refuting the misstatements of the Herald, which was the first that the editor of The Times knew of the charges contained in the Herald article. In the interest of the much-misrepresented Home and its worthy officers, and for the sake of decency, truth and justice, the article referred to is published with the sanction of and by authority of the managers of the Home.

An Authorized Statement.

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—(To the Editor of The Times.) The headline of an article in the Sunday Herald entitled "A Home is Nothing but Name" might lead one to infer that something fraudulent and false was being palmed off upon the too credulous public, who only needed the Herald's assistance to expose it in all its glaring deformity. To the initiated this is only one more attack upon The Times, and from that point of view wholly beneath notice. It recalls the story of a man of good and true, and honorable, beloved by all but his wife, a daisy, insignificant thing, who hated him for his strength and beat him with all the fury that concentrated hate and consciousness of his superiority could inspire. So bitter and remorseless was she that finally his friends intervened to arrest her blows and quell the over-throw of reason and self-control. The husband, superior to it all, and responded calmly: "Oh, let her alone. It amuses her; she is so little she can't hurt me. No doubt The Times does the same ground. So small an enemy can't hurt it; but there is another side."

The Herald, in its desire to injure The Times, has no principle as to the amount of truth it will publish. In its desire to injure and spite The Times it attacks institutions that are and have always been non-partisan, non-sectarian, and non-political. It recalls the story of a man of good and true, and honorable, beloved by all but his wife, a daisy, insignificant thing, who hated him for his strength and beat him with all the fury that concentrated hate and consciousness of his superiority could inspire. So bitter and remorseless was she that finally his friends intervened to arrest her blows and quell the over-throw of reason and self-control. The husband, superior to it all, and responded calmly: "Oh, let her alone. It amuses her; she is so little she can't hurt me. No doubt The Times does the same ground. So small an enemy can't hurt it; but there is another side."

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It is yet in successful progress AND WILL BE CONTINUED until our splendid summer stock in every department is entirely disposed of. And we embrace this opportunity of thanking our patrons for their more than liberal recognition of our efforts to meet their wants with the most stylish goods at prices fabulously cheap. We also respectfully request their kindly forbearance for any slight inattention or oversight they may experience during the great rush attending the sale, any of which shall be promptly corrected on being reported to the management.

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THE RAILWAYS.

**The Interstate Commerce
Commission Reports.**

**The Interstate Commerce
Commission Reports.**

**Some Revival in Construction
During the Year 1893.**

**Nearly Nine Hundred Thousand Men
are Employed.**

The gross earnings from operations on the railways of the United States for the

**Nearly Nine Hundred Thousand Men
are Employed.**

The Total Mileage and Equipment—Capitalization and Valuation—Earnings and Expenses—Accidents During the Year Classified.

for the previous year of \$4,907,157. After deducting from this amount the dividends paid, the income account of railways in

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1894. — The sixth statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, prepared by its chief statistician, being the complete report for the above-named period, for which a preliminary income account was issued in December, 1893, has just been submitted of which the following is an abstract:

MILEAGE.

The total mileage of railways in the

gross amount received for carrying freight was \$829,053,861. The passenger service accounts for 29.49 per cent. of the earn-

United States on June 30, 1893, was 176,461.07, being an increase during the year of 4,897.55 miles. The corresponding increase during the previous year was 2190.75, from which it appears that there was some revival in railway construction during the year covered by the report. The State of Washington leads in construction with \$66.32 miles; Montana shows an increase of 409.66 miles; Minnesota of 406.69 miles, and West Virginia of 365.01 miles. The other States which show an increase in mileage in excess of 100

number of passengers killed during the year was 299, being less by seventy-seven than the number killed the previous year and the number injured was 3229, being

miles are California, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The States of Kansas, Oregon, the Territory of New Mexico, and the District of Columbia show a slight decrease in mileage, due to remeasurement of main lines or abandonment of small, unimportant lines. The number of roads abandoned during the year was 19. The total length of line, including all tracks, was 220,137.2 miles, which includes 10,051.86 miles of second track, and 42,043.40 miles of yard track.

ment of casualties to the opportunity offered for accidents shows one employee to have been killed for every 320 men employed, and one to have been injured

CLASSIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

The total number of railway companies in existence June 30, 1915, is 1,230, of which 1,000 are of the type of straight right during the year covered by the report. Of this number, 759 were independent operating roads and 241 maintained operating accounts. This number includes 1,000 roads which maintained financial accounts only, was 770, of which 326 were leased for a fixed money rental and 196 for a contingent money rental. Some of the roads which maintained some form of traffic agreement not easily subjected to classification. The tendency toward some form of consolidation—during the year—has been marked. The number of right roads, representing 749.87 miles, have been merged; twenty roads, representing 178.79 miles, have been reorganized, and six roads, representing 1,440 miles, have been consolidated. These items are higher than the corresponding items of the previous year. The classification of railways, according to length of line operated, shows that there are forty-two companies in the United States having a mileage in excess of one thousand miles, twenty-six companies operating between one thousand and one hundred miles, twenty-three companies operating a mileage between four hundred and six hundred miles, forty-one companies operating between two hundred and four hundred miles, and 903 companies operating

freight statistics more fully than at present is the case. It is probable that something akin to a clearing-house of freight statistics will become a necessity.

a mileage of two hundred and fifty miles or less. The total length of line controlled by the forty-two companies operating an excess of one thousand miles was 98,385.5 being equal to 55.78 per cent. of the total mileage of the country. The second class of roads controlled 11.20 per cent of total mileage, from which it appears that sixty-eight companies controlled 76.98 per cent.

Notes and Personals.

Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Crandall left yesterday at 2 p.m. for Ogden, Utah, to

The total railway mileage, **EQUIPMENT.** The total number of locomotives on June 30, 1932, was 34,788, being an increase of 16 per cent over the 30,000 of 1917. Of these passenger locomotives the remainder being unclassified. The total number of cars owned by the carriers making report was 1,378,375, which is an increase of 154,068 cars making a total of 1,273,946 cars operated directly by the carriers. This shows an increase in the number of passenger cars of 100,000 cars in 1932 during the year. Of the total number of cars, 31,384 were in the passenger service, and 1,047,577 in the freight service. The number of passenger locomotives per passenger locomotive was 1.263 and the number of passenger miles per passenger locomotive was 1,658,601. These figures show an increase in the efficiency of passenger locomotives. The number of freight locomotives per freight locomotive was 40,062 and the number of ton miles accomplished per freight locomotive was 5,061,880. These figures show no change in the efficiency of freight locomotives as compared with previous years. The number of passenger cars per 1,000,000 passenger miles was 1.000, and the number of freight cars per 1,000,000 tons of freight carried was 1613. The increase in equipment fitted with train-brakes, automatic coupling and air-brakes, with the increase in equipment itself, is not marked as in the previous year. Thus from a total increase in equipment during the year ending June 30, 1932, of 154,068 the increase in equipment fitted with train

color being a sickly green, while the stenc that was wafted away to leeward was anything but pleasant. Unless it is attended to shortly some severe

The total number of employees in the service of the railways on June 30, 1939, was \$73,802, being an increase of \$2,181. Of this total of employees, 33,384 are assigned to the work of general administration; 256,213 to maintenance of way and structures; 175,464 to maintenance of equipment; 177,617 to operating and transporting; the remainder, 8627, being unclassified by the carriers making report. It is apparent that 615 men found employment in the railway industry in the United States per cent of the total population of the country, as to general administration.

28. Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements, which will make the event a notable one in political history.

The aggregate of property properly classified as railway capital was on June 30, 1939, \$10,506,335,410, which shows railway capital as \$1,000,000 in excess of the \$9,506,335,410 amount of \$9,548,381 paid up of Mns. The amount of stock outstanding was \$4,659,335,418, of which \$3,882,009,692 was common stock, the remainder, \$867,325,816, being preferred stock. The funded debt outstanding was \$5,225,689,321, classified as follows: Mortgage bonds, \$4,504,383,161; debentures, \$721,306,160; \$410,000 of income bonds, \$248,132,730, and equipment trust obligations, \$62,699,382. The amount of investment in the railway securities has

George R. Tyler, a native of Illinois

The amount of stock paying no dividends during the year was \$3,859,334,572, being 61.24 per cent. of the total stock outstanding. Of stocks paying dividends, 5.35 per cent. paid 100 per cent., 1.82 per cent. paid 5 to 6 per cent., 11.62 per cent. paid from 6 to 7 per cent., 5.24 per cent. paid from 7 to 8 per cent., and 5.32 per cent. paid from 8 to 9 per cent. The total dividends paid were \$1,005,250,000. The amount of mortgage bonds paying no interest was \$492,276,999, or 10.93 per cent. of the total of mortgage bonds, and the amount of income bonds paying no interest was \$204,864,999, or 35.6 per cent. of the total of income bonds.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

The total number of passengers carried during the year ending June 30, 1893, was

